

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. FOWNING, Editor and Proprietor.

AROUND THE TOWN.

Half the people who live in Reno know but very little of the town itself, and are totally ignorant of the country surrounding it. They pursue their daily avocations in search of the almighty dollar, oblivious of the beauties of nature, and the wonderful resources which enable them to earn their three meals a day, and at the same time enjoy some of the luxuries as well as necessities of life. Reno is indeed favored by its geographical position. Situated in the center of a valley as beautiful as the eye could wish to behold, it has been greatly favored. But to see it in all its loveliness, to revel in its glories, one must mount the foothills in which it is enshrouded, as the morning sun reflects its pretty beams upon the winding Truckee or the rays as indicated by the various ditches of water which provide the life of the productive soil, to then and there rejoice that here there is plenty for the present and prosperity for the future, and that in the years to come a little world of its own can be found, wherein shall be given to the inhabitants the blessings of good government, the literary and educational advantages of the most cultured, society enjoyable to old and young, and when the moon sheds its softest beams an utterable faith in the belief that life has been something beyond a mere existence, buoyed by the hope that the hereafter means credit for the good deeds done on earth, and pardon for the errors to which man is frail. What is to come is but a dream of the future. The duty of the present hour is for every citizen to adapt himself to the situation of the times, to so comport himself as that which is good may be had now. There will be as good citizens in the years to come, and men who will do more for Reno than any person has done in the past. Their opportunities will be immeasurably greater, and what we have now will be as nothing to the splendors of the next quarter of a century. The Journal strives at this writing to inculcate that which will be of benefit in the immediate present. Let the most be made of what is available now. Tolerant and good cheer for all. Remembering that none are perfect, so conduct ourselves that it may not be said that our lives were not of especial benefit each to the other. Why strive to be envious of our neighbors. Is not this little world large enough for all?

OUR GYMNASIUM.

Those who witnessed the exhibition at the Gymnasium Friday evening must have been impressed with the good such an institution was for the town, and how little it was appreciated by those who should encourage and sustain every effort for the advancement of the physical, moral and intellectual advancement of the community. That Reno has such an institution is a compliment to the zeal of those who delight in athletic sports which improve the body and do not debase the mind. There are very few who have undertaken a task of this character who have had the courage to persevere, and command success. As a rule such things have had an ephemeral existence in Reno, and as a rule, when once started, too many selfish and narrow minded persons have only been anxious to assist in starting, with brass band accompaniment, that they might exit and be in at the death. They are glories that are parasites upon a community. We call to mind a column of names of those who do not wish anything to prosper unless they are recognized as the fathers, and too frequently their offspring are but bastards. Such a spirit is libelous, and bespeaks hearts but the size of a canary bird. The individuality of the drone might as well be merged in that of a trained dog for all the good a town derives from them. The world is large enough for all. Every man who does a good deed becomes a better man. He may not receive the commendation of his fellow men but his own conscience will afford him sufficient satisfaction. We hope the citizens of Reno will become more tolerant of each other. There is a common duty, and the advancement of one good institution means the elevation of another. That the exhibition of Friday evening was particularly creditable to the young men and youths who participated goes without saying; it speaks well for Reno that physical culture has not been neglected, and in the name of all who are strengthened by the instruction and recreation that is furnished by the Gymnasium the Journal hopes it will be taken under Reno's wing and tenderly and befittingly cared for and encouraged.

The new sewer ordinance requires all houses to be connected with the sewers, within thirty days after notice from the Chief of Police. The order is a good one and must be enforced. The Gazette correctly says: "None but wretched ones will hesitate for a moment to carry out its provisions. All are taxed alike for the work done, which, if not used is money thrown away. All who value their health, lives and the good reputation of the town for health will not wait for the notice of the Chief of Police, but will stand on the order of their doing, but will seek to comply with the provisions of the ordinance in the most practical way and as soon as possible."

George Francis Train has broken his fast after seventeen days, and is considering a proposition to lecture in a dime museum at a salary of \$1,000 a week. Probably that is the real purpose of the experiment.

At there, Mr. Harrison, be grateful for the votes of the Pacific Coast in 1888, and bear in mind it will have many more in 1892.

IRRIGATION.

Senator Stewart's Recent Address on the Subject of Arid Lands.

Of Senator Stewart's recent speech before the California Board of Trade the Call says:

The piece de resistance of the occasion was Senator Stewart's address. He spoke at length, at great length in fact, and as the half hours vanished the millionaires became less interested, and, finally, one by one they slipped out.

Then Senator Stanford got up and excused himself on the plea of another engagement, after which the Nevada Senator reluctantly brought his address to a conclusion.

President A. T. Hatch presided. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Senator Stanford, of California, Perkins, L. Sloss, W. W. Montague, J. D. Carr, W. H. Mills, Chas. Goodall, A. N. Towne, H. W. Byington, of Santa Rosa, I. G. Wickersham, of Pelona, Congressman W. W. Morrow, General Bovee, M. M. Bates, George H. Sander, of Cadiz, of San Jose anderson, Butler, of Penryn, were among those present.

Senator Stewart was received with applause. He said that the present is not the time to talk about the cost of reclaiming the land. That will be made known when the people in the East are made to realize the value of the work to be done. It will cost at least \$4,000,000 to make all the necessary surveys; the appropriation of \$250,000 will be used only at initial points where some topographical surveys have already been made. In the East, it is known of the value of irrigation. The people there are unaware of the fact that fully two-thirds of the agriculture of the world is carried on by its means. The reclamation of arid lands is really easier than the cultivation of timber land. Had this country been settled from the west instead of from the east, all these arid lands would have been reclaimed years ago.

COLONIZING SCHEMES.

There was no doubt, he continued, that colonies would be willing to take up the irrigated land and proceed to cultivate it. The matter of primary importance was to make surveys and to obtain estimates. After this had been done and the various qualities of land segregated, he thought it would be a good idea to permit the State to have the pasture land, which would be good for no other purpose. "I believe," he continued, "that California is capable of supporting a population of 40,000,000 people. All the valley and foothill land in the State can be irrigated. The fact is that at present 95 to 98 per cent. of all the water flowing in our streams goes to waste. There never was a country so bountifully supplied with water and good land as this State. You have your little squabbles about the use of water, but I have no doubt that those will be stopped before long. In Colorado they have precisely the same troubles as you have here, but the Legislature, by the passage of an exceedingly simple law, has put an end to it. The owners of land on the banks of a river, on desiring to take water for irrigation purposes are compelled first to prove up on their possessions, then to commence a friendly suit to establish how much water belongs to them."

A WATER COMMISSIONER.

"There is a Water Commissioner to whom such matters are referred and he looks after the interests of all concerned. The question of appropriation has been decided down to an economical basis. The main desideratum is to see that there is no waste, that each farmer has as much as he requires and no more."

"The Supreme Court of this State," continued Senator Stewart, "got into a fog on the appropriation question. It disregarded the common law of the country and there is no necessity to go away from home for laws applying to this subject. Every man diverting water and using it as he pleases is making a mistake, he is making law in fact. Three-fourths of the law in existence now has been made since we were born. The actual fact is that civil law is the common law of the land. Some one has to decide between man and man. In dealing with this irrigation question, our Supreme Court went to Scotland for its law, and then applied it to facts existing on this Coast. To say that you must apply in a country with a small rainfall and no drainage, the laws made for a country with a 75-inch rainfall, where they have to drain the land to get rid of the surplus water, is ridiculous. Your court has made a mistake, and will eventually have to rectify it."

"In California there is as much water as land, and all you have to do is to save the former."

CALIFORNIA WON'T GET LEFT.

"Now, don't be afraid that California is going to get left in these irrigation surveys. I intend making this committee travel over much country and do plenty of work. They will be out here, and I want you gentlemen, members of this State Board of Trade, to give them all the information in your power. They will have many meetings and will be accompanied by a stenographer. What behooves you to do is to collect facts about the habits of irrigation in this State; show them and tell them what can be done. Work in the Senate is done to a great extent by means of committees, and I want to say that if you can get six or seven men in the Senate to realize what can be done with water, the magnitude of this great question, you can get much from Congress for it. It is a great question. Look at British India, an area of only 800,000 square miles, yet it supports 250,000,000 people. Professor Davidson some years ago was sent out to India to report on the character of the soil there, and on his return he filed a document of the greatest value with the Secretary of the Interior. His most important conclusion was that the soil in our great arid regions is equally as good as that in British India—equally susceptible of producing crops by means of properly applied irrigation."

"The great arid region in this country must sooner or later be utilized. If it is not we will soon be overcrowded, there will be a pressure of population. Our people are increasing in numbers very remarkably, and it is necessary to provide some place for the surplus."

EASTERN IGNORANCE.

"The difficulty in the way of securing appropriations has been the ignorance of those in the East of the necessity of irrigation in the West. The largest area of land in the world on which you can raise crops without irrigation lies east of the ninety-ninth meridian from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic ocean. The bulk of our population is located in this region, and naturally, they are unconscious of different conditions prevailing elsewhere."

Speaking then of British India and the great famines there, Senator Stewart stated that the English had undertaken the task of guarding against famines by building railroads throughout the country. This had not been as effective as we expected. The true plan, an irrigation system, has lately been inaugurated. Some two hundred millions have been spent, but the results have been remarkable. The light charges made for the use of water more than pay the interest on the investment. The revenue of the country has been increased and another famine is out of the question. The great work in this country has proceeded satisfactorily enough up to the present, and what is nec-

essary to do, he said, is to go ahead making surveys sure and steadily, not too fast.

COST OF RECLAMATION.

In answer to some questions from Senator Stanford regarding the cost of reclaiming land that had been covered by forests and land such as found in California, Senator Stewart stated that he had delivered the bulk of the California land could be reclaimed at the rate of \$10 per acre, while land in Washington Territory that had once been overgrown with timber cost \$100 per acre. The historical aspects of the subject were next discussed on by the eloquent Senator. He spoke of the tendency of population in the early days of European history to seek homes in the regions where there were no forests. The barbarians of the North it was who had finally vanquished the huge forests. He then proceeded to speak of irrigation in Egypt. He described an immense dyke with gates, and a masonry of recent excavations had brought to light in the land of the Pharaohs; it was as good as anything now in existence and a marvel of clever engineering. In India thousands of conduits are found down in the bed-rock, whose construction exhausts the best of engineering knowledge in South America. He spoke also of conduits found in South America.

W. H. Mills asked Senator Stewart what conclusion he had come to regarding the effects of irrigation on a population. Discussing the doctrine of empires founded in arid regions, whose practice it had been to irrigate to a vast extent, he asked whether or not irrigation was detrimental to the health, or whether it does not eventually destroy the soil by the continual deposition of minerals therein, whether the depletion of the soil and the bad sanitary condition of an irrigated country had not actually led to the downfall of great empires.

IRRIGATION HEALTHY.

In reply Senator Stewart cited the case of Ceylon, where irrigation had gone on more or less for 1500 years. It had been the chief aim of the rulers to improve the canals and conduits, and on their record in this direction their fame chiefly rests. The population of the country had finally reached the tremendous total of twenty millions, but by the destruction of the canals it had been reduced to two and a half millions. In British India and in Egypt irrigation is the usage of the country, and it has been for years. More than two-thirds of the agriculture of to-day is carried on by irrigation. With proper drainage it is as likely to be as conducive to health as rainfall. It causes the growth of vegetation, which in its turn destroys malaria. Rainfall bleaches out soil. The mineral deposits by streams assist materially in maintaining the fertility of soil by depositing therein a mineral sediment. There is no land of Nevada can be made to grow anything if water is once put on it. Vegetation springs up like magic."

In conclusion Senator Stewart said: "When people once begin to understand what can be done with irrigation we, in this end of the country, will beat the world. I will venture to say now that the water laws of Colorado are the finest in the world. There they have an intelligent populace, and just as soon as a fair system was required to their conditions, was required they drafted laws which have met the case, and which, I may say, give the most general satisfaction."

Will the Reclamation Commissioners take the floor and tell the people what they think about it?

THE M'KISSICK OPERA HOUSE.

JOHN PIPER.....LEADS.

ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY

Thursday Evening, May 16, 1889!

REILLY & WOOD'S

NEW BIG SHOW.

BRASS BAND AND ORCHESTRA!

MR. GUS TERRY, LEADER.

During the Parade Miss Berrie Gilbert, the Greatest Living Lady Comedian, will render her Beautiful Solos accompanied by the Brass Band.

Headed by the World's Greatest Marvels
VAIDIS TWIN SISTERS,
In their New Entertainment Entitled "Trapeze Rotunde"

REILLY & SPARKS,
The Great Irish Comedians.

Jennie Melville and Era Stetson.

NAPIER & MARZELLE,
The French Horizontal Bar Performers.

JOHN—THE MEALY—NOLLY.

MISS BENNIE GILBERT,
The World's Greatest Lady Comedienne.

JOHN SPARKS,
Six Years With Ned Harrigan.

2—NOBLE ROGUES—2
By John G. Sparks and Pat Reilly.

Dress Circle Reserved.....\$1 00
Balcony Reserved.....\$1 00
Private Boxes.....\$5 00

Reserved Seats now on Sale at Nasby's

G. Gilling, President. W. S. Bender, Vice Pres.
Wm. Henry, Secretary. First Natl. Bank, Treasurer

RENO MILL & LUMBER CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

Wood Turnings,

Windows, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,

Pickets, Shingles, Etc.

APPLE BOXES A SPECIALTY.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

—AT—

HODCKINSON'S

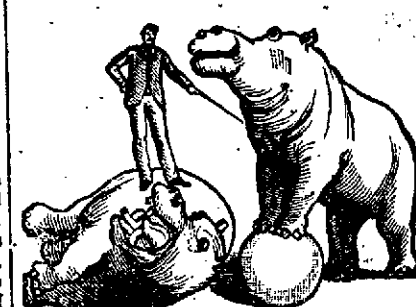
DRUG STORE,

Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

SELLS BROTHERS' MASTODON CIRCUS.

The Towering Mastodon of Tented Shows

SELLS BROTHERS'



3-Ring Circus,
Royal Roman Hippodrome,
Elevated Stage,
And 5-Continent Menagerie,
Now in Permanent Consolidation with

S. H. BARRETT'S

UNIVERSAL MENAGERIE,

2-RING CIRCUS,

Racing Carnival and Great

WORLD'S FAIR

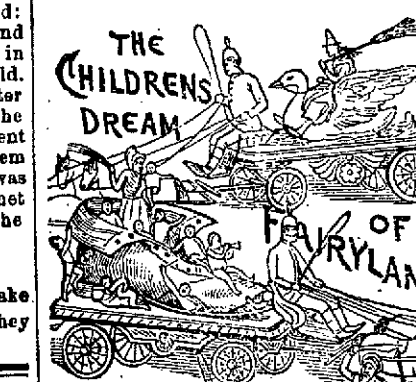
WILL EXHIBIT

IN

RENO

Tuesday, May 21st, 1889.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.



An extraordinary unification of the leading Shows of America. Perfecting by their felicitous consolidation the most voluminous and

Vast Amusement Organization

Than mind can conceive or capital produce. In each and every department the consummation of a perfect show, wonderful in extent and variety, multitudinous in choice and acceptable attractions, and presenting each act and feature with style, method and elegance, appreciated by patrons and commended by everybody.

Largest Tents

EVER CONSTRUCTED,

Whose mighty mazes of canvas canopy more space and enclose more novel and prominent features than the tents of a dozen contemporary exhibitors. A matchless

Hippodromatical, Zoological,

Equestrian and Spectacular Exhibition!

To witness which thousands come daily many leagues.

A Parade Without a Parallel!

In gleaming glamour and impressive spectacular grandeur, presenting sumptuous scenes, thrilling surprises and gorgeous effects never before witnessed on the public streets.

The Children's Dream

Of Fairyland.

A delightful episode of the magnificent Free Street Pageant.

ELECTRIFYING

HIPPODROMATIC SPORTS

Realistic Gladiatorial Contests, exciting Chariot and Running Races and thrilling Trials of Speed. The poetical, historical, fishing and ever-memorable

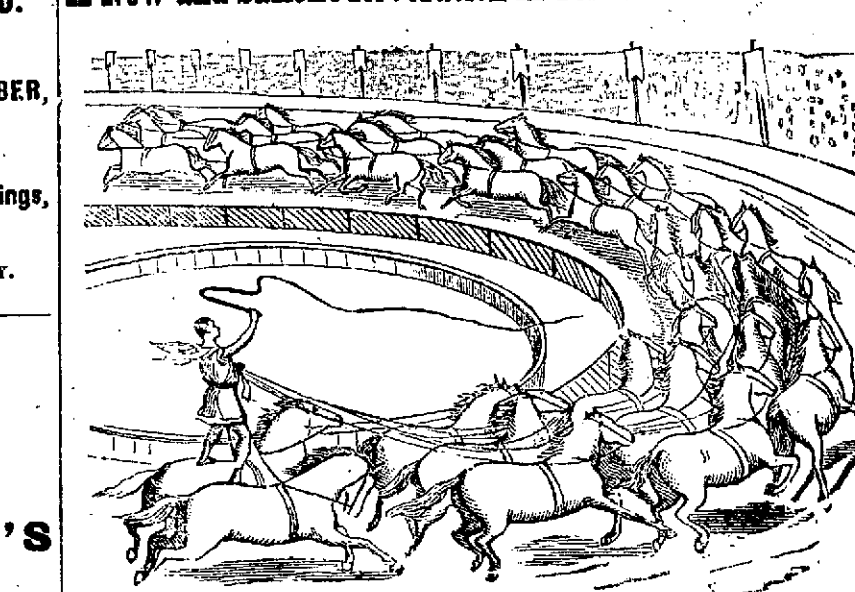
SHERIDAN'S RIDE

Vividly, artistically and realistically reproduced on our mammoth Hippodrome Track. The most comprehensive and

EXHAUSTIVE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION!

Ever shown under canvas. The largest and best trained Herd of Elephants, two immense Hippopotami, fifty golden, statue-crowned and sumptuously adorned Gages filled with the strangest objects known to natural history, monstrous Python, Amazonas and Box Comedians, huge African and American Serpents and Reptiles, multi-headed Birds from the Tropics, and rare and curious Bears from every land and clime.

A New and Salient Revolution in Tented Entertainments



ALSO EXHIBITS AT

Carson City, Monday, May 20; Truckee, Wednesday, May 22.

JOHN SUNDERLAND.



John Sunderland,

DEALER IN MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING.

And Gents' Furnishing Goods.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

Fine French

FLANNELS,

Beautiful Striped Designs,

The Finest Shirts ever offered for sale in the town.

IMPORTED

Oxfords and Cheviots,

A Very Large Variety of Patterns. These Goods will be Very Popular for This Spring and Summer.

Silk Shirts in Stripes and Plaids,

HANDSOME COLORINGS AND DESIGNS

CUFFS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS

Silk and Viana Underwear.

The Finest Assortment of NECK WEAR on the Coast.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

In Ladies', Misses', and Children's.

Men's Fine Hand-sewed

Kangaroo and French Calf,

In Every Width from A

to EE.

All will be sold at New York Prices.

M. NATHAN'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NATHAN'S

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEV.

NEW GOODS

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

For the Spring and Summer of 1889,

In Every Department—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's.

A Magnificent Assortment of New Styles in Suits, Lightweight Overcoats and Pantaloon.

At the Lowest Prices Possible!

Consistent with New Goods and First-Class Work.

F. LEVY & BRO.

F. LEVY & BROTHER,

—THE RELIABLE—

Dry Goods, Carpet and Cloak House,

Will dispose of the remainder of their

CLOAKS AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

No Cloaks will be kept over for next season. This means Bargains.

W. O. H. MARTIN.

W. O. H. MARTIN,

—DEALER IN—

Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire,

Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Buckeye And all Other Kinds of Machine Extras a Specialty.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TINWARE AND CROCKERY.

Agent for Empire Mower.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

FOR FINE

JOB WORK

Call at the Journal Office.

